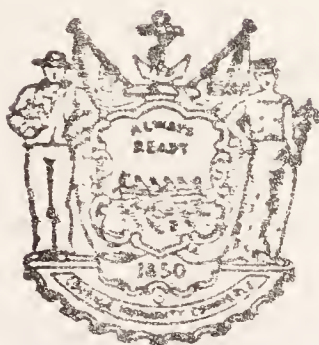


COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTH SHIELDS
EDUCATION COMMITTEE

THE HEALTH OF
SCHOOL CHILDREN
1967

SCHOOL HEALTH
SERVICE

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTH SHIELDS




ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Principal School Medical
Officer

for the year **1967**

L. D. LEITCH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.



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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the School Health Service for 1967.

Of the various routine programmes of examination and screening of school children which go on from year to year, it is perhaps of interest to look at the arrangements for the screening of the two important sensory functions, seeing and hearing. In 1962, arrangements were completed to extend routine visual examination to children in their first year at school. This programme is now regularly carried out by the school nurses using special test cards and in the year under review, 167 children in the age group concerned were found to have abnormal vision, of whom 52 required treatment. Similarly, the screening testing of hearing for all school entrants was introduced in 1963. In 1967, of 2454 children so tested, 229 were considered to be in need of further investigation at the hearing assessment clinic. This work, however, is carried out not by the school nurse but by an audiometric assistant with experience in the field of audiometry. It might well be expected that the person carrying out the test for hearing could function similarly for the eye testing, with a possible saving in school nursing time. There would appear to be no actual need for full nursing qualifications in this work and some appropriate designation might be sought, such as screening tester.

The immunisation arrangements for school children were actively pursued in 1967 with particular emphasis on protection against tetanus. Arrangements for primary and reinforcing inoculations against this disease were successful in achieving protection of almost 4,000 children of school age, particularly in the 10 - 15 years of age group. Discussions with the staff of the local hospital casualty unit have taken place so that it will be possible for the hospital staff to check, with reasonable rapidity, the tetanus inoculation history of any child of school age who is admitted with injuries. The system

proposed and agreed is to make available to the hospital service details of all tetanus inoculation records on micro-film.

Any particular individual record can be quickly turned up in the appropriate micro-film "reader". These somewhat complicated arrangements could be avoided if there were available a foolproof system of personal recording but up to the present, this has not yet been discovered.

B.C.G. vaccination for children between 10 and 11 years and Heaf testing programmes of school entrants were also completed during the year. These schemes contribute to an effective campaign of primary prevention of tuberculosis, a disease which, although continuing its diminishing trend, is still considerably distant from eradication in this area. Every effort must still be made to maintain these established measures of prevention.

It is a matter of considerable satisfaction that the premises formerly occupied as a day school for educationally subnormal children and known as St. Stephen's School, were terminated on the completion of an excellent new building, named in honour of the present Committee Chairman, Margaret Sutton. This new school was opened at the beginning of the term, in September, 1967. It is to be hoped that a new era of enlightenment is now at hand for those pupils who will benefit by attending its classes and that a recommendation for special education at this school will meet with understanding and co-operation, particularly on the part of the parents. An inspection of the school clearly shows a sincere effort by the staff and the Education Committee to help children to be educated in a very pleasant environment. Surely, if education means self help, every opportunity is provided here for the pupils to regain lost ground and ~~in some cases~~ in some cases at least, to bring themselves back into the average streams of scholastic attainment.

There were several staff changes during the year. Dr. D.F. Henley, Deputy Principal School Medical Officer, resigned in January to take up a similar post in Leicester City and Dr. L. Rozner, after eight years of loyal service, left the department for work in the hospital service. Both had contributed significantly to the work of the School Health Service and we wish them well in their new areas. Dr. Enid Young was appointed in place of Dr. Henley and took up her duties in April, whilst Dr. Rozner's vacancy remained unfilled at the end of the year. Mrs. D. Elsey resigned from the post of dental officer and Mr. J. Walsh, who was a part-time dental officer, transferred to full-time work in the general dental services.

Finally, I am again indebted to the Committee for their support and assistance and I would like to express my thanks to the Director of Education, his staff and all school teaching staffs for their excellent co-operation in the work of the school health service.

To my own staff and to Dr. Young and Mr. Brewis in particular, for their assistance in setting out this report, I am especially grateful.

I. D. LEITCH,

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

1967

THE MAYOR:

ALDERMAN G. GIBSON

CHAIRMAN:

COUNCILLOR J.W. IRELAND, J.P.

VICE-CHAIRMAN:

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Alderman Mrs. R.A. Hart.

Councillor J. Maddison.

Alderman J.E. Wright.

Councillor F. Mansfield.

Councillor M. Diamond.

Councillor H.K. Malcolm.

Councillor A.L. Elliott.

Councillor R.L. Robson.

Councillor Mrs. J.L. Fry

Councillor K. Scrimger.

Councillor B. Howard.

Councillor J. Thornton.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE STAFF

Principal School Medical Officer:

I. D. LEITCH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Principal School Medical Officer:

D. F. HENLEY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (*resigned 8.1.67*)

ENID M. YOUNG, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (*commenced 1.4.67*)

Senior Medical Officer:

H. LEVY, M.B., B.S.

School Medical Officers;
(and Assistant Medical Officers)

JEAN WALMSLEY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

LORNA M. ROZNER, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (*resigned 31.8.67*)

JANAKI NARAYANAN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Principal School Dental Officer:

T. W. CLARKSON, B.D.S.

School Dental Officers:

B. SCRAFTON, B.D.S.

DIANA M. ELSEY, B.D.S. (*resigned 30.9.67*)

PATRICIA SMART, B.D.S.

J. P. BLUNT, L.D.S. (*sessional*)

J. WALSH, B.D.S. (*sessional*) (*resigned 30.4.67*)

4 Dental Attendants.

Anaesthetist (*part time*):

E. O'NEILL, L.R.C.P.I., L.M., L.R.C.S.I.

Superintendent Health Visitor and School Nurse:

MISS E. MYCOCK, S.R.N., S.C.M., S.R.F.N., H.V. (*Cert.*)

13 Health Visitors
7 School Nurses
1 Auxiliary Nurse
4 Clinic Assistants

Speech Therapist:

MISS G.N. MARTIN, L.C.S.T. (*commenced 4.9.67*)

CHILD GUIDANCE AND SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE

Consultant Psychiatrist:

R.N. STANSFIELD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Educational Psychologist:

I.R. MCKENZIE, B.Sc. (Psych.)

Consultant Advisers:

Paediatrics:

MARGARET TAYLOR, D.C.H., M.R.C.P.

Orthopaedics:

T. A. BERRY, F.R.C.S.

Ophthalmology:

A. SMITH, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.M.S.

Ear, Nose and Throat:

R. E. JOWETT, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.L.O., F.R.C.S.

Orthodontics:

D. A. DIXON, F.D.S., D.D.O.

Oral Surgery:

R. KERR GILBERT, L.R.C.P.I., & L.M., F.D.S., R.C.S.

Administration:

Chief Administrative Assistant:

J. A. BREWIS, D.M.A.

4 Clerks

The following appointments were vacant
at the End of the Year:-

One Speech Therapist

Social Worker for Child Guidance Clinic

SCHOOL POPULATION

NUMBERS AND ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS AT
SCHOOLS MAINTAINED BY THE AUTHORITY
IN 1967

Type of School	Number of Schools	Number of Children on Register at end of 1967	Average Attendance for the year (%)
Primary -			
Infants.....	18	3,164	93.2
Juniors.....	18	6,015	94.8
Juniors and Infants.....	6	1,425	91.7
Secondary -			
Modern.....	11	5,566	93.2
Grammar Technical.....	2	1,981	95.5
Special -			
Educationally Sub-Normal	2	248	88.5
Physically Handicapped			
Other -			
Nursery Classes at Harton Infants School....	1	63	87.0

SCHOOL CLINICS

Minor Ailments Clinic	Stanhope Parade Clinic	9.30 a.m. - 11.30 a.m. Monday - Friday
	Boldon Lane Clinic	9.00 a.m. - 10.00 a.m. Monday - Friday
Dental Clinics	Stanhope Parade Clinic	9.30 a.m. - 11.30 a.m. 2.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m. Monday - Friday
	Boldon Lane Clinic	9.30 a.m. - 11.30 a.m. 2.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m. Monday to Friday
Speech Therapy Clinics	Stanhope Parade Clinic	9.00 a.m. - 12. noon 1.30 p.m. - 4.30 p.m. Wednesday - Thursday
	Boldon Lane Clinic	9.00 a.m. - 12 noon 1.30 p.m. - 4.30 p.m. Tuesday
	Cleadon Park School	Monday - by appointment only
Child Guidance Clinics	Boldon Lane Clinic	Friday morning and afternoon by appointment only
Hearing Assessment Clinic	Stanhope Parade Clinic	By appointment only
Skin Clinic	Stanhope Parade Clinic	Monday and Friday mornings
Refraction Clinic	Stanhope Parade Clinic	By appointment only.
Immunisation Clinic	As and where required	

MEDICAL INSPECTION

The organisation of the School Health Service remained unchanged throughout 1967, each medical officer having duties in the schools and maternity and child welfare clinics in a given area of the town, although shortage of medical staff necessitated the doctors moving out of their given areas on occasions.

Routine medical inspections of children in the usual three age groups continued throughout the year, the percentage of parents attending the medical examination remained high in the infant and junior groups.

The special arrangement whereby Dr. Levy and a school nurse made weekly visits to the Boys Grammar Technical School continued during 1967.

PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

	Number of Children Inspected	Number of Parents Present	%
Entrants .. ;. . . .	1,741	1,624	93.28
Other periodic Inspections	1,850	1,579	85.35
Leavers	1,129	326	28.88
Total	<u>4,720</u>	<u>3,529</u>	<u>74.77</u>

OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections ..	2,482
Number of Re-Inspections	<u>2,935</u>
Total	<u>5,417</u>

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS

The following examinations were carried out for special purposes.

Camping Holidays	46
Prior to going on holidays abroad.. ..	40
W.V.S. Holiday Scheme	17
Prior to return to residential school ..	117
Teacher and Teaching Candidates	160
Referred by Juvenile Court	19
Children to be boarded out	86

Other examinations	.. .. .	156
		<u>641</u>

Out of School Employment

A total of 338 children were examined in accordance with the Local Byelaws and given the necessary certificate.

GENERAL CONDITION OF CHILDREN INSPECTED

Of the 4720 children examined, the school doctors assessed 20 (0.4%) as being of unsatisfactory physical condition, a slight decrease from the previous year.

AVERAGE HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN 1967

Age in Years	No. of Children		Height (in inches)		Weight (in lbs.)	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Entrants - 5 - 6	840	755	43.26	42.72	43.63	42.29
Others - 10 - 11	770	760	54.75	54.79	74.64	75.70
Leavers - 14 - 15	490	533	63.45	61.91	115.27	112.24

For comparison purposes the figures for children examined in 1957 are shown in the following table:-

AVERAGE HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN 1957

Age in Years	Number of Children	Height (ins.)		Weight (lbs.)	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
5 - 6	1,565	43.87	43.03	44.49	42.93
10 - 11	1,708	54.38	54.22	73.79	75.30
14 - 15	1,146	62.98	61.76	104.74	110.52

Defects found at Periodic Medical Inspection

Table A (2), Page 36, gives details of the defects (excluding dental disease and infestation with vermin) found at medical inspections during the year for each group of children examined. By far the commonest defects found were those related to the eyes (161 per 1,000 children examined) followed by defects of the ear, nose and throat (105 per 1,000 children examined) and orthopaedic defects (72 per 1,000 children examined).

Pupils found to require treatment at Periodic Medical Inspection

Table A, Page 35, shows that 12.25 per cent of the children examined were considered to require treatment.

Cleanliness of School Children

Nurses continued to visit schools to examine pupils for infestation with vermin; during 1967 twice yearly inspections were re-introduced and perhaps as a consequence of this, there was a decrease in the total number of pupils found to be infested (706 - 3.82% compared with 6.32% in 1966).

Medical Treatment and Special Clinics

MINOR AILMENT CLINIC

Daily minor ailment sessions were held at the Stanhope Parade and Boldon Lane Clinics.

Treatments were confined to simple medicaments and pupils requiring further attention were referred to their family doctors or the hospital services.

A total of 2,148 pupils attended for treatment, of whom 191 were referred to general practitioners or the appropriate consultant.

There were 2,935 return visits and of the total 10,174 attendances, 5,147 were of such minor degree as to be treated throughout by the school nurse.

OTOLOGICAL SERVICES

The comprehensive scheme to provide for the ascertainment and assessment of children with impaired hearing continued during the year.

The possibility of providing special units for the supervision and teaching of children with impaired hearing is still under review and it is hoped to provide such units in the future.

The monthly Audiology Clinic, under the supervision of Mr. R.E. Jowett, Consultant Otologist, continued during the year, but the waiting list remains fairly large, due to a shortage of consultant staff.

During 1967 a total of 182 children received operative treatment for surgical conditions of the ear, nose and throat and a further 68 received other forms of treatment from the School Health Service.

Audiometry and Routine Hearing Tests

1. Pre-School Arrangements

The health visitors continued screening tests for deafness in young children and though it has not been possible to test every child during the first year of life, the main effort is concentrated on those children known to be "at risk" of developing hearing defects.

2. Routine Sweep Testing

All new entrants to infants' school are given a routine pure tone audiometric sweep test by a nurse specially trained in audiometric techniques. In 1967, a total of 2,454 children were tested in this way, of whom 229 were considered in need of further investigation and were referred to the Hearing Assessment Clinic.

Home visits were made to 48 children to give parents guidance on the care and supervision of children with defective hearing and to assist in the supervision and adjustment of hearing aids. Two children were provided with hearing aids.

HEARING ASSESSMENT CLINIC

The statistics for 1967 are as follows:

	1966	1967
Total number of Attendances	519	432
Boys	295	239
Girls	221	188
Adults -		
Males	2	1
Females	1	1
Referred by:		
School Medical Officer	293	81
E.N.T. Consultant	40	5
Others	35	27
General Practitioners	20	21
Audiometrician - routine sweep testing	125	131
Re-assessments	187	167
No. found to have defective hearing	275	223
Referred to Audiology Clinic for Consultant opinion	57	67

SPEECH THERAPY

It is pleasing to report that in September we were successful in obtaining the services of a full-time speech therapist, after a lapse of two years. Although this service was only re-introduced for the last four months of the year, it has already proved beneficial.

Total number of children referred with speech defects	246
No. of schools visited	28

Sources of Referral

Initially, all the junior schools in the town and some other schools were visited. Out of 156 children seen in school, 102 were considered in need of further investigation. In addition, other children were referred as follows:

By school medical officer	24
Consultant audiologist	1
Speech therapists in other areas	2
General practitioners	5
School dental officers	1
Other services	15

A further 90 children were mentioned on the exceptional list as having a speech difficulty.

Total number of children seen in clinic ..	115
No. of children who did not require speech therapy	16
No. of children who were assessed and parents advised but no regular treatment required..	30
No. of children who received treatment	66
No. of children discharged as speech was within normal limits	7
No. of children discharged through non- attendance	3

After visiting the schools in an attempt to re-assess the problem in South Shields, regular sessions were held at the following clinics:

Stanhope Parade Clinic	4 sessions
Boldon Lane Clinic	4 sessions
Harton Infants' School	1 session
Stanhope Road Junior School	1 session

Two sessions a week were spent in the schools listed above as the problem was particularly severe in those areas and there were facilities for speech therapy. Children come to these clinics from nearby schools.

A close liaison was maintained with the hearing assessment clinic.

OPHTHALMIC SERVICES

There were no changes in the arrangements for dealing with visual defects or eye complaints as described in previous reports.

Consultant Service

During 1967, 23 children were referred by the school Medical Officer for the opinion of the Ophthalmologist, 21 of these were seen by Mr. Smith and his staff at the Ingham Infirmary.

There were 15 cases of squint from which 14 had glasses prescribed and of the other, treatment was arranged. One was also treated by operation. Two were suspected squints and were held under observation. There were three children with refractive errors who were provided with glasses. One child was a case of ocular inflammation and was given appropriate treatment.

Two children also with squints, received attention at the Sunderland Eye Infirmary.

Refraction Clinic

Of the 4,720 children seen on periodical medical inspections, 211 required attention for visual defects. 114 of these were examined at the Stanhope Parade Clinic and 78 had spectacles prescribed.

The opticians saw 304 children and prescribed glasses in 265 cases. This includes children referred in previous years who attended for a re-test.

The incidence of visual defects and their treatment for the past three years is given below:-

	1965	1966	1967
Children seen at periodical medical inspections	5,294	5,119	4,720
Found to require treatment for visual defects	463	254	211
Of the above:			
Examined at the Stanhope Parade Clinic	134	104	114
Seen by Opticians	438	377	304
Other cases seen by Opticians	903	888	995

Sanction for the repair of spectacles was made by the School Medical Officer in 632 cases, on Form O.S.C. 10. The Education Authority accepted liability in 221 of these cases, at a cost of £178.15.11d.

ORTHOPAEDIC SERVICE

Children with orthopaedic and postural defects are referred to the local hospital where facilities are available for consultations, surgical procedures and physiotherapy.

This arrangement has worked satisfactorily for a number of years and we are indebted to Mr. Berry, Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon, for his continued co-operation.

During the year, 8 children were referred to the orthopaedic departments - 3 for foot deformities and 5 for other defects. All of these children were treated, one by operation and there were no cases waiting at the end of the year.

PAEDIATRIC SERVICES

The close liaison existing between the School Health Service and the Paediatric Department of the local hospitals was maintained throughout the year. Dr. M. Taylor, Consultant Paediatrician, has always been most helpful in giving the benefit of her experience and advice to the school medical service and we are greatly indebted to her.

Hospital Treatment

During 1967, the department was notified of the discharge from hospital of 581 children, 168 (of these) being under five years of age. Of the total, 238 were admitted for treatment for ear, nose and throat defects - (56 under five years); 146 were treated for fractures and other results of accidents, (61 under five years); 13 were treated for respiratory infections, (4 under five years).

Arrangements for Special Tuition in Hospital or at Home

In accordance with the provisions of Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944, arrangements were continued during the year for tuition of children who were long term patients in hospital or who were unable to attend school for long periods owing to illness.

The number of children receiving tuition in hospital during the year was nine and nine children also received home tuition.

SKIN CLINIC

Special skin clinics are held on two mornings each week, attended mainly by children with warts and verrucae.

Children with skin infections also attended the minor ailment clinics.

The following cases were treated during 1967. Figures for 1966 are shown for comparison:

							1966	1967
Ringworm - Skin	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1
Scalp	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-
Scabies	..	..	..	..	..	..	142	371
Impetigo	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	30
Warts	..	..	..	..	..	..	282	319
Verrucae	..	..	..	..	..	..	372	567
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	426	575

There was one child with ringworm of the skin and for the fourth consecutive year, there were no cases of scalp ringworm.

The increase in the number of cases of scabies was not unexpected, as there had been an increase reported nationally. Every effort is made to trace all contacts of any case reported and to ensure that thorough treatment is given.

The increase in the number of school children found to have verrucae can be attributed to the fact that both junior and senior school children are now having regular foot inspections, as both attend the swimming baths.

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

Report of the Principal School Dental Officer (Mr. T.W. Clarkson)

One dentist left the service in 1967, with the result that our output of work dropped slightly. In spite of this, we have been able to treat adequately all patients who have accepted treatment.

The four schools which were not inspected were the two Grammar Schools, Redwell and Cleadon Park Secondary Modern School. Although past experience has shown that the acceptance rate for dental treatment at these schools make a dental inspection a waste of time, further efforts will continue to improve the position.

The Principal School Dental Officer has been given clinical facilities at the Dental School, University of Newcastle, commencing in March and this has proved very profitable in the learning of new techniques and methods of treatment, which have now been put into practice in the school clinics. This applies particularly in the treatment of broken front teeth in children and a number of these teeth have been given a new lease of life by the fitting of crowns.

One of the dental officers attended a course at the same Dental School in November and came back with some new ideas. Again, we have put one of these ideas into practice and have saved a number of baby teeth, which previously would have been extracted.

Our scheme for giving a toothbrush, a small tube of toothpaste and a card with rules for good teeth got under

way. The parents are invited to the school and are given a short talk by a dental officer on the evils of sweet and biscuit eating, particularly between meals. The children are very pleased with their gift and in time, the scheme should produce results.

Our sale of toothbrushes still continues and patients come back for more.

We are indebted to the consultants at the Dental School and in the hospitals at Sunderland and South Shields for help and treatment of difficult cases.

INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

Cases of infectious disease notified to the Health and Welfare Department as occurring among school children are given in the following table:

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE IN SCHOOL CHILDREN, 1967

Disease	Number of Cases Reported		
	Primary School	Secondary School	Total
Scarlet Fever	7	2	9
Whooping Cough... ..	1	-	1
Measles	55	2	57
Pneumonia... ..	2	3	5
Tuberculosis:-			
Pulmonary	2	-	2
Non-Pulmonary	2	-	2
Encephalitis	1	-	1
Dysentery	15	6	21

Measles

There was a considerable fall in the number of cases notified compared with previous years. Those cases which did occur were mainly in the first and last quarters of the year.

Scarlet Fever

Nine cases were notified during the year, the lowest number in any year since the disease was made notifiable. All were of a mild type.

Tuberculosis

During the year, two children were notified as having respiratory tuberculosis. The falling incidence noticed last year continued and there were again no deaths from tuberculosis. The following tables indicate the present position, as compared with previous years:

Age Group	1966		1967	
	Respiratory		Respiratory	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
5 - 9 years	1	-	1	1
10 - 14 years	1	1	-	-
Total	3		2	
	Non-Respiratory Non-Respiratory			
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
5 - 9 years	-	-	1	1
10 - 14 years	-	-	-	-
Total	-		2	

	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Notification	Deaths	Notification	Deaths
1921 - 25	62	17	62	14
1926 - 30	49	13	71	14
1931 - 35	35	11	65	16
1936 - 40	21	3	40	6
1941 - 45	25	2	30	5
1946 - 50	27	1	15	3
1951 - 55	27	-	7	-
1956 - 60	12	-	2	-
1961 - 65	61	-	5	-
1966	3	-	-	-
1967	2	-	2	-

Tuberculin Testing of School Entrants

Routine tuberculin testing of school entrants by means of the Heaf Test was continued during the year. A total of 1,374 children were tested, 1,165 were negative and 175 had a positive reaction. Of the positive reactors, 147 had previously been given B.C.G. and the number of natural conversions was therefore 28. This gives an incidence of positive reaction as 2.4%. All 28 positive reactors were referred to the Chest Clinic for further investigation. No cases of tuberculosis were notified from this group.

Exclusion from School

The following rules for the exclusion of school children who are cases or contacts of infectious disease have been in force since 1959. They are based on Department of Education and Science and Ministry of Health recommendations, (page 16).

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Efforts to maintain high levels of protection against communicable diseases were maintained during 1967. Particular emphasis was placed on the primary courses or booster injections of diphtheria and tetanus at school entry. Programmes for protection against tetanus of all school children and the maintenance of high levels of protection against poliomyelitis were effectively pursued.

Vaccination against Smallpox

During the year, 29 children of school age received primary vaccination and 12 pupils were re-vaccinated.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

During the year, 351 children of school age received primary vaccination and 1,468 pupils were given a fourth reinforcing dose of vaccine.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTH SHIELDS

EXCLUSION FROM SCHOOL OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	Usual Incubation Period days	Period of Exclusion from School.	
		Patients	Contacts
Whooping Cough	7-10	28 days from beginning of the characteristic cough.	Infants (<i>i.e.</i> those attending infant school department) who have not had the disease should be excluded for 21 days from the date of onset of the disease in the last case in the house.
Measles	10-15	10 days after the appearance of the rash if the child appears well.	Infants who have not had the disease should be excluded for 14 days from the date of appearance of the rash in the last case in the house. Other contacts can attend school. Any contact suffering from a cough, cold, chill or red eyes should be immediately excluded.
German Measles	14-21	7 days from the appearance of the rash.	None.
Mumps	12-28	14 days from the onset of the disease or 7 days from subsidence of all swelling.	None.
Chickenpox	11-21	14 days from the date of the appearance of the rash.	None.
Scarlet Fever and Streptococcal (sore throat)	2-5	7 days after discharge from hospital or from home isolation, provided all symptoms and signs have disappeared.	Children—no exclusion. Persons engaged in handling of food—until certified by Medical Officer of Health as free to return to duties.
Diphtheria	2-5	Until pronounced free from infection.	7 days after removal of patient to hospital or beginning of home isolation. Scholars, after bacteriological examination proved to be negative.
Acute Polio-myelitis	7-14	A minimum period of 6 weeks—usually longer.	A minimum period of 3 weeks.
Meningococcal Meningitis	2-10	A minimum period of 6 weeks—usually longer.	A minimum period of 3 weeks.
Dysentery	1-7	Until declared free from infection by Medical Officer of Health	Children—no exclusion if bacteriological investigation is negative. Persons engaged in handling of food until certified by Medical Officer of Health as free to return to duties.
Infective Hepatitis	10-40	Until declared free from infection by own medical practitioner.	None.

Diphtheria Immunisation

Every effort continued to be made at pre-school and school entry medical examinations to check the immunisation state of each child and to ensure that appropriate primary or booster injections were given. In most cases, combined diphtheria-tetanus antigen was used.

The number of school children immunised against diphtheria either singly or in combination with other antigens, was as follows:

Primary course	164
Reinforcing doses	295

It is estimated that 70% of children aged 5 - 9 years have completed a course of immunisation against diphtheria in the last five years.

Tetanus Immunisation

During 1967, a further expansion of the tetanus immunisation programme for school children was undertaken. Protection was offered to children aged 10 - 11 years and in addition, a large number of school leavers were offered immunisation against this important disease. The response was gratifying. Primary and reinforcing immunisation continued to be offered to school entrants. The number of school children immunised against tetanus either singly or in combination with other antigens was as follows:

Primary course	1842
Reinforcing doses	1992

B.C.G. Vaccination

The policy of offering B.C.G. vaccination to children during their first year in senior schools was continued.

No. of children offered tuberculin testing and B.C.G. vaccination	1,720
No. of consents received	1,434
Percentage of consents	86.89%
No. who had previously had B.C.G.	107
No. tuberculin tested	1,267

No. found to be positive (excluding those already vaccinated with B.C.G.)	166
Percentage of children found to be positive (excluding those already vaccinated with B.C.G.)	13.2%
No. vaccinated with B.C.G.	1,067
No. x-rayed by mass x-ray	148
No. requiring further investigation after mass x-ray	3
No. found to be tuberculous	-

All positive reactors were followed up by a health visitor or school nurse and full details of all positive reactors were notified to the family doctor.

Of the three children referred for further investigation, none were found to have tuberculosis.

SCHOOL NURSES AND HEALTH VISITORS

The routine work of the School Health Service has continued to be carried out by school nurses rather than by health visitors and a summary of their work is set out in the following table:

1. Visits to Schools:

(a) Routine medical inspection.....	298
(b) Vision Testing.....	199
(c) Cleanliness Survey.....	558
(d) Heaf Testing.....	56

2. Home Visits:..... 295

3. Clinic Sessions:

(a) Minor Ailments.....	616
(b) Immunisation.....	47
(c) Artificial Sunlight.....	51
(d) Superannuation Medical Examinations.....	108
(e) Cytology.....	11
(f) Others.....	30

The general policy of allocating the school nurses duties outside the School Health Service in addition to their routine work continued during 1967. This allows the school nurse to obtain wider experience in the Health

and Welfare Department and also allows more flexibility in the use of the local authority nursing services.

NURSERY CLASSES

The primary purpose of a nursery class is to provide social and pre-school training. Many children are ready for some form of group activity and group life before they reach the age for formal education. This is not always readily available. Children in a disadvantageous situation are the only child and those with brothers and sisters who are very much older than themselves. Nursery classes provide an excellent outlet for these children in allowing them to meet and establish satisfactory relationships with children of their own age.

There were 90 children in nursery classes at Harton Infants School during 1967, 30 attended all day and 60 attended half days. The average attendance for the year was 87%. Seasonable ailments and colds were the main reasons for absence. There were no serious epidemics and the health of the children was good.

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

The following is a list of handicapped children as they were placed in 1967:

1. Blind and Partially Sighted Children

There are two blind and one partially sighted children notified in the town.

At the end of the year, one blind child, a boy under the age of five years, was awaiting admission to the Rudolf Steiner School, Camphill, Aberdeenshire. The other, a girl aged 13 years, attended Henshaw's School for the Blind, Manchester.

One partially sighted boy aged nine years attended Derby School for Partially Sighted Pupils, Fulwood, Preston.

2. Deaf and Partially Hearing Children

Eleven children attended the Northern Counties School for the Deaf, Newcastle upon Tyne, three are fully

residential and the remainder day pupils. One child attended the Mary Hare Grammar School, Buckinghamshire. A boy under the age of five was awaiting admission to a residential school.

3. Physically Handicapped and Delicate Children

Spastics

Three attended the Percy Hedley School, Newcastle upon Tyne. One attended and one awaited admission to Irton Hall School, Cumberland. Two children received home tuition.

Spina Bifida -

One girl attended Burton Hill House School, Wiltshire.

Bronchiectasis

One boy attended Windlestone Hall Residential School, Nr. Ferryhill.

Bronchitis and Asthma

Two boys attended Warnham Court School, Surrey.

Physical Deformity

Two boys received home tuition.

Haemophilia

One boy received home tuition.

Multiple Physical Deformities

One girl at home.

Muscular Dystrophy

One boy received home tuition.

Fibrocystic Disease

One boy received home tuition.

Cleaddon Park Special Day School

This is a day school for physically handicapped and delicate children and has accommodation for 150 children of all ages. At the end of the year, 117 children, 69 boys and 48 girls, were attending. There were 27 new admissions and 28 children left, of these fifteen returned

to ordinary schools to continue their education and twelve found employment and one to an establishment for further education.

The children's physical disabilities are classified as follows:-

Delicate 28

Respiratory Disease:

Bronchitis, Asthma, Repeated U.R.T.I.	..	..	..	41
Bronchiectasis	..	..	..	1
Sequelae Respiratory Tuberculosis	..	..	..	<u>1</u>
				43

Congenital Malformations (excluding Congenital Heart Disease):

Hydrocephalus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Talipes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Malformation of Hand		..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Spina Bifida	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	<u>2</u>
								6

Heart Disease:

Congenital	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	8
Other	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
								8

Epilepsy:

Grand Mal..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Petit Mal..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	<u>4</u>
								10

Other Conditions:

Pyelonephritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Osteitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Partial hearing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Renal damage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fibrocystic disease of pancreas				..	..	..	..	1
Maladjusted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Congenital malformations				..	..	..	..	1
Migraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Muscular dystrophy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Hemiplegia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rheumatoid arthritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dyspepsia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gargoylism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cystectomy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Spastic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Primary complex	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	<u>117</u>

The special class for severely handicapped and retarded children which was formed during 1964 continued and again proved extremely successful, particularly for those children with reading difficulties.

The average attendance for the year was 83.9% which can be considered a satisfactory figure for this type of school.

4. Educationally Sub-Normal

(a) Ascertainment:

During the year, 86 children were referred by head teachers or from other sources as being educationally retarded. They were examined by an approved school medical officer and the following recommendations were made:

	Boys	Girls	Total
Transfer to E.S.N. School (Day) ..	18	7	25
Transfer to E.S.N. School (Residential) ..	5	3	8
Recommended for Remedial Teaching ..	18	4	22
Decision deferred	4	1	5
To remain at present school	6	3	9
Unsuitable for education at school ..	6	5	11
To remain at E.S.N. School	2	1	3
Recommended for hospital tuition ..	-	2	2
Recommended for home tuition	-	1	1
	<u>59</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>86</u>

(b) Placement of Educationally Sub-Normal Pupils

The following educationally sub-normal children in the town are attending school as shown:

At Day Special School for the Educationally Sub-Normal	131
At Residential Schools	8
Awaiting placement	-
Unfit for School	11

(c) St. Stephen's Special Day School for Educationally Sub-Normal Children

This school has accommodation for 120 children and during 1967, there were 131 pupils on the roll - 71 boys and 60 girls. There were 27 new admissions (16 boys and 11 girls) and 22 children were discharged or left the school.

Of those leaving, two were able to return to ordinary schools, the remaining 20 had reached school leaving age and 17 found employment, one was recommended for admission to a rehabilitation centre and two were considered unfit for employment and were recommended for admission to the Adult Training Centre.

After the summer vacation, the school was transferred to new premises in Ashley Road which were named The Margaret Sutton School.

The keen interest in swimming continued and pupils gained 43 swimming certificates, one bronze medal, six silver medals, two gold medals and three advanced life-saving certificates.

The average attendance for the year was 88.5%

5. Maladjusted Children

During the year, 16 children were ascertained as maladjusted and were placed as follows:

- 1 child attended Birtley Leafield House Hostel, Birtley.
- 1 child attended Redworth Hall School, Nr. Darlington.
- 1 child attended Bodenham Manor Special School, Hereford.
- 2 children attended Wessington Court School, Herefordshire.
- 2 children attended Kingsmuir School, Sussex.

- 1 child attended Cleadon Park Open Air School.
- 3 children received home tuition.
- 5 children were awaiting admission to residential schools.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND THE PLACEMENT OF HANDICAPPED YOUNG PEOPLE

I am indebted to the Manager of the local Employment Exchange of the Department of Employment and Productivity, for the following information:-

Employment Situation

The employment situation in 1967 did not match the fairly high demands for young people in previous years. It was noticeable that young people entered employment much more slowly than in 1966. Nevertheless, it appears that handicapped young people were able to compete for places on equal terms.

The excellent partnership existing between the special schools and the Youth Employment Service has continued to grow. More ambitious careers programmes in the schools, including more industrial visits for school parties, is resulting in the children concerned having more positive ideas of career choice which, in turn, should lead to more job stability.

Handicapped Children leaving Day Special Schools

The following table shows the position of leavers from the Margaret Sutton School and the Cleadon Park Special School

	No. from Margaret Sutton School		No. from Cleaddon Park Special School		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Eligible to leave 1967	10	9	1	5	25
Entered fairly long term employment.....	7	7	1	3	18
Entered short term employment	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed.....	2	-	-	2	4
Unfit for normal employment..	1	2	-	-	3

The boy who is shown as being unfit for normal employment has entered Oakleigh Gardens Training Centre, and the two girls are awaiting entry.

The four boys and girls shown as being unemployed have had employment since leaving school (ranging from two jobs to four jobs) and at the time of preparing this report they have all been unemployed for only short periods.

Handicapped Children leaving Normal Schools

Children who were under a less severe handicap have presented no problems in finding suitable employment. The advice of Youth Employment Officers regarding certain kinds of employment to be avoided in special cases is usually heeded.

SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE

Report for 1967

Mr. I.R. McKenzie, Educational Psychologist, reports as follows:

"This service deals with problems of education and behaviour in schools and is concerned with social adjustment of children in the school setting. The service is closely linked with the Child Guidance Clinic and cases may be transferred from one service to the other.

During 1967, 215 children were seen in the school psychological service. These children were referred from numerous sources, probation officers, school welfare

officers, youth employment officers, social workers from the Children's Department, social workers from voluntary organisations and, of course, head teachers and their staff. There were also several referrals from health visitors and general practitioners. In addition, 324 children were given remedial teaching under the direction of the Educational Psychologist and the 18 part-time teachers employed in the service.

The service has also assisted in a research project initiated by the Durham University Institute of Education and many students from colleges and universities have received tuition and practical experience within the auspices of the school psychological service".

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

I am indebted to Dr. R.N. Stansfield for the following report of the work of the clinic during 1967.

"The demands on this clinic have continued to increase a little each year and have eventually become too much for two sessions per week. Therefore, Dr. Leitch and the committees have agreed that there should be an extra session, to be held in the early evening. It is hoped that this additional session will be introduced early in 1968.

This session will mean that fathers can attend without being off work, in those cases where there is special need for their help in playing a part in movement towards better family relationships and harmonies and the reflection of these on the emotional tensions, etc., on the child or youth and their problems.

The clinic deals with many different problems such as school phobias, enuresis, behaviour problems, psychotic trends, delinquent problems and with court reports on some of the latter, when these are requested.

In contemplation and deeper thought on these overall problems, it is found they are related basically to lack of balance and negative inter-actions in and between the cortical cultural patterns on the one hand and those of the emotional autonomic and endocrine patterns on the other."

A classification of the problems encountered according to the main factor present follows:-

Habit Disorders	28
Behaviour Disorders	48
Phobic and Tension States	25

CLINIC FOR MENTALLY SUB-NORMAL

I regret to report the death of Dr. J.S.V. Mouat, Medical Superintendent of the Prudhoe & Monkton Hospital, which occurred during the month of December. He attended the monthly clinic for mentally sub-normal patients of all ages regularly to the date of his death. Dr. Fraser is at present Acting Medical Superintendent.

The clinic which is normally a half-day session was on two or three occasions extended to a full day session in order to deal with the increasing number of patients referred.

The possibility of extending all sessions to a full-day was considered, but it was decided to have the majority of new patients seen at the Out-Patient Clinic, Prudhoe & Monkton Hospital.

During the year two children of school age were referred to the Clinic by a School Medical Officer.

DEATHS AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN

Three children of school age died during 1967. The following table gives the causes of death. Two were as a result of accidents.

Causes of Death	Boys		Girls		Total
	5 - 9	10 - 14	5 - 9	10 - 14	
Accidental Death.....	2	-	-	-	2
Bronchospasm, Chronic Asthma.....	-	-	-	1	1
Total.....	2	-	-	1	3

The average annual deaths amongst school children and pre-school children since 1901 are shown in the following table:-

Quinquennium	Under 1	1 - 4 Years	5 - 14 Years	Average Annual Deaths
1901 - 5	539	302	101	942
1906 - 10	455	266	82	803
1911 - 15	440	268	94	802
1916 - 20	388	251	136	775
1921 - 25	318	202	92	612
1926 - 30	240	146	88	474
1931 - 35	186	100	72	358
1936 - 40	136	59	53	248
1941 - 45	127	38	36	200
1946 - 50	105	23	15	143
1951 - 55	68	12	8	88
1956 - 60	46	6	6	58
1961 - 65	41	7	5	48
1966	41	3	4	48
1967	31	2	3	36

ROAD ACCIDENTS AND ROAD SAFETY

Statistics for road accidents affecting children of all age groups, taken from the report of the Chief Constable, are shown in the following table. There were no fatal accidents involving children of school age during 1967. The total number of children injured on the road and their age distribution showed little change from the previous year.

	1966			1967		
	Fatal	Injured	Total	Fatal	Injured	Total
Under 5	1	42	43	1	40	41
5 - 8 years.	-	44	44	-	45	45
8 -12 years.	-	35	35	-	31	31
12 -16 years.	-	20	20	-	32	32
	1	141	142	1	148	149

HEALTH EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS

During the year January to December, 1967, the health education programme in the senior schools was expanded in several ways.

Hitherto, health education talks had been limited to girl school leavers in all the senior schools in the town, except the Girls' High School. The pattern followed was a series of three talks by a doctor and three by a health visitor from the health department. The subjects covered were mainly sex education, venereal diseases, infant care and personal hygiene.

This year, first and second year pupils in four senior schools, viz. Stanhope, Mortimer, Dean Road and Baring Street, were given talks in their usual class groups, mixed or single sex according to the school. General health topics were covered, such as the work of health departments, importance of immunisation, the control of infectious diseases, etc.

In addition, the girl school leavers were given talks on the pattern followed in 1966. In Stanhope Seniors, the boy school leavers were also given three talks by the doctor, in segregated groups.

At Cleadon Park and Redwell Senior Schools, 40 girls were presented for the examination in Child Care, as prescribed by the National Association for Maternal and Child Welfare, with the following results:

	Entered	Passed
Basic level	39	36
Special level	1	1

In all, during the year, sessions and talks given totalled:

	Sessions	Talks
Doctor	51	96
Health visitor	53	79
School Nurse	7	9

Number of children who had health education talks:

Boys	473
Girls	891

SOUTH SHIELDS EDUCATION AUTHORITY

The Report of the Organisers of Physical Education For the Principal School Medical Officer of Health 1967

Over the past few years there has been steady progress in the provision of facilities for physical education in the schools and this progress was maintained in 1967. At Mortimer Road County Secondary School four hard tennis courts were provided adjacent to the Sports Hall where excellent changing accommodation is available. They were fully used in their first season by schools and clubs and also for two tennis coaching courses, one for youth club members and the other for the general public. In addition, an excellent sports pavilion was provided at the Quarry Lane playing fields, comprising three team changing rooms, hot shower baths, toilets, and referees changing rooms. The Margaret Sutton School, which replaced the former St. Stephen's Special School, was brought into use and provided greatly improved facilities for physical education.

The year was outstanding for individual successes in various sports at local, County and National levels.

In the Durham County Schools Athletics Championships pupils from South Shields schools gained first places in the junior boys one mile, intermediate boys javelin and intermediate girls high jump; second places in the intermediate boys 440 yards, senior boys 440 yards and intermediate girls 100 yards; third places in the senior boys triple jump, intermediate girls discus and intermediate girls relay. As a result of these performances two boys and one girl gained places in the County team which competed in the schools National championships and one boy had the distinction of becoming the National champion in the junior mile.

National titles were also gained in gymnastics. In the Schools National Gymnastics Championships a South Shields girl was first in the junior girls event and afterwards appeared in the England team in a match against Wales, and in the boys events a South Shields boy gained second place in the senior boys section.

Two girls gained first places in the Northumberland

and Durham Amateur Swimming Association Championships and one of them was subsequently chosen to represent England in an international match against Wales. In cricket the South Shields Schools Cricket Association acted as hosts for a boys County cricket match Durham v Cumberland and two South Shields boys were included in the Durham team, one of them being subsequently included in the North of England junior team in a match versus the Midlands. A team of four girls, after winning the local and area events, competed in the first ever finals of the Schools National Team Table Tennis Championships.

There was increased participation by schools in South Shields Sports Week. The Schools Football Association organised five-a-side competitions for junior and secondary schools which proved popular events with the spectators, and special events for schoolboys and schoolgirls were included in the programme of the Athletic Sports.

The Schools Netball Association staged the North East inter-town netball tournament which is held in the town approximately every sixth year. The tournament was arranged at Redwell County Secondary School and the Redwell netball team, as town champions, represented South Shields schools and very fittingly they succeeded in winning the tournament.

The swimming baths at the Grammar-Technical School for Boys and Brinkburn County Secondary School continue to be fully used. Both baths are used every evening of the week throughout the whole year by youth Clubs and for evening classes. The "Learn-to-Swim" classes for adult non-swimmers started in 1963 are still very popular. Ten classes were held during the winter session catering for 200 adults and all classes were fully subscribed.

In school swimming a new record was achieved for the number of Personal Survival Awards of the Amateur Swimming Association gained by boys and girls from secondary schools. The awards are in three grades (bronze, silver and gold) and the total of 1,403 awards gained was 394 in excess of the previous highest total.

Swimming Certificates 1967

Education Authority Certificates

Honours	32
1st Class	288
2nd Class	478
3rd Class	385
4th Class	619
½ mile	750
¼ mile	811
100 yards	1,088
25 yards	838
	<hr/>
	5,289

Amateur Swimming Association Awards

Personal Survival - Bronze	741
" " Silver	336
" " Gold	326
	<hr/>
	1,403

Royal Life Saving Society Awards

Elementary Certificate	29
Intermediate Certificate	41
Bronze Medallion	57
Award of Merit	6
Preliminary Safety Award	3
Advanced Safety Award	71
Instructor's Certificate	12
Distinction Awards	5
	<hr/>
	224

APPENDIX II

SCHOOL MEALS SERVICE

During 1967 a total of 1,081,382 meals was supplied to school children. This figure showed an increase of 73,349 on the previous year. Of the meals supplied, 329,505 were free of charge. The number of children entitled to receive a free meal in December 1967 was 2,195 - 11.93% of the school population. The average daily number of free and paid meals consumed was 5,911 - 32.13% of the school population.

Establishments

The number of school meals establishments in operation at the end of December was as follows:-

- 3 Central Kitchens
- 10 Kitchen/Dining Rooms
- 31 Dining Rooms and Dining Centres

A daily average of 3,401 container meals were despatched to the 31 dining rooms and dining centres in the town and 2,510 meals were served at Kitchen/Dining Rooms.

Holiday Meals

Free meals were provided during the school holiday periods. The meals were cooked and despatched from one central kitchen to six dining centres in different districts of the town. Of 2,195 children entitled to receive a meal free of charge, a daily average of 698 (31.82%) children attended the dining centres.

Family Service

Family service has been introduced into a number of school dining rooms for the serving of meals to children. At present fourteen school departments are provided for and as additional equipment becomes available it is intended to extend this scheme to other schools in the Borough.

Milk in Schools

Approximately 14,950 children were supplied with free milk during 1967. Some 2,866,519 third-pint bottles were consumed, i.e. 119,438 gallons of milk at a total cost (milk only) of £35,371.

APPENDIX III

Ministry of Education Returns Year Ended 31st December, 1967.

Part I

Medical Inspection of Pupils Attending Maintained and Secondary Schools (Including Nursery and Special Schools).

TABLE A - PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Groups Inspected (By year of Birth)	No. of Pupils	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
		No.	No.
		(3)	(4)
1963 and later	48	47	1
1962	1,046	1,043	3
1961	667	666	1
1960	81	81	-
1959	8	8	-
1958	12	11	1
1957	24	22	2
1956	1,116	1,112	4
1955	520	519	1
1954	15	14	1
1953	638	633	5
1952 and earlier	545	544	1
TOTAL...	4,720	4,700	20

Percentage of total found:

(a) Satisfactory 99.58%

(b) Unsatisfactory 0.42%

TABLE A (2) - PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT

AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

(excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin)

Age Groups Inspected (By year of Birth) (1)	For defective vision (excluding Squint) (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Part II (3)	Total individual Pupils (4)
1963 and later	-	3	3
1962	23	100	107
1961	15	41	53
1960	2	4	6
1959	-	-	-
1958	-	-	-
1957	-	4	4
1956	69	67	127
1955	27	40	74
1954	-	1	1
1953	37	61	83
1952 and earlier	28	60	73
TOTAL...	211	381	531

TABLE B - OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	.. .. .	2,482
Number of Re-inspections	.. .. .	2,935

TABLE C - INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	.. .. .	24,417
(b) Total number of individual pupils to be found infested	.. .. .	2,198
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)	.. .. .	-
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	.. .. .	-

TABLE B—SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.

Defect Code No. (1)	Defects or Disease (2)	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
		Pupils requiring Treatment (3)	Pupils requiring Observation (4)
4	Skin	603	561
5	Eyes—(a) Vision	30	1
	(b) Squint	6	-
	(c) Other	50	38
6	Ears—(a) Hearing	7	1
	(b) Otitis Media ..	4	4
	(c) Other	64	45
7	Nose and Throat.....	42	18
8	Speech.....	-	-
9	Lymphatic Glands	3	1
10	Heart.....	1	-
11	Lungs	4	1
12	Developmental—		
	(a) Hernia	1	-
	(b) Other	4	1
13	Orthopaedic—		
	(a) Posture	-	-
	(b) Feet	15	2
	(c) Other	19	5
14	Nervous System—		
	(a) Epilepsy	2	1
	(b) Other	-	-
15	Psychological—		
	(a) Development	1	-
	(b) Stability	2	-
16	Abdomen	9	2
17	Other.....	1,512	1,418

PART III

TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

TABLE A—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	No. of Cases Known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint.....	73
Errors of refraction (including squint)	1,398
Total	1,471
No. of Pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	1,382

TABLE B—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	No. of Cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for disease of the ear	25
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	55
(c) for other nose and throat conditions.....	6
Received other forms of treatment	164
Total	250
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) in 1967.....	4
(b) in previous years	18

TABLE C—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	No. of Cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	20
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	-
Total	20

TABLE D—DISEASES OF THE SKIN

(excluding uncleanness, for which see Table C of Part I).

	No. of Cases known to have been treated
Ringworm—(a) Scalp	-
(b) Body	1
Scabies	373
Impetigo	33
Other Skin Diseases	1, 473
Total	1, 830

TABLE E—CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

	No. of Cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	137

TABLE F—SPEECH THERAPY

	No. of Cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated by speech therapists	90

TABLE G—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	No. of Cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	225
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	-
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. Vaccination	1, 067
(d) Other than (a), (b), and (c) above.	
Abdominal pains	4
Bronchitis 2, Debility 26, Diabetics 2	30
Enuresis	29
Epilepsy.....	4
Hepatitis 2, Injuries 33	35
Meningitis	2
TOTAL	1, 396

TABLE H - DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

1. Attendances and Treatment

	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 & Over	Total
First Visit	2,645	1,914	292	4,891
Subsequent visits	1,604	1,872	322	3,798
Total visits	4,249	3,786	614	8,689
Additional course of treatment commenced	686	637	71	1,394
Fillings in permanent teeth	2,196	3,732	571	6,499
Fillings in deciduous teeth	1,580	36	-	1,616
Permanent teeth filled ..	1,540	3,004	546	5,090
Deciduous teeth filled ..	1,140	35	-	1,175
Permanent teeth extracted ..	151	454	132	737
Deciduous teeth extracted ..	3,125	532	-	3,657
General anaesthetics ..	1,201	285	21	1,507
Emergencies	444	272	41	757
Number of pupils x-rayed ..		95		
Prophylaxis		193		
Teeth otherwise conserved ..		58		
Number of teeth root filled..		23		
Inlays		-		
Crowns		11		
Courses of treatment completed		5,816		

2. Orthodontics

Cases remaining from previous year	13
New cases commenced during year	54
Cases completed during year ..	51
Cases discontinued during year	6
No. of removable appliances fitted	68
No. of fixed appliances fitted	-
Pupils referred to hospital consultant	22

3. Prosthetics

	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 & Over	Total
Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time)				
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time)	2	12	8	22
Number of dentures supplied ..	2	19	8	29

4. Anaesthetics

General anaesthetics administered by dental officers	488
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5. Inspections

(a) First inspection-at school - No. of pupils	14,250
(b) First inspection at clinic - No. of pupils	1,942
No. of (a) and (b) found to require treatment	9,286
No. of (a) and (b) offered treatment ..	6,319
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school clinic ..	5,696
No. of (c) found to require treatment ..	3,215

6. Sessions

Sessions devoted to treatment	1,546
Sessions devoted to inspection	147
Sessions devoted to dental health education	67

